THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

minds of the people, and momentarily

threatened us with the disaster of early disrup-

tion. The electoral law passed, the commission

an effort was made by a few Democrats to re-

Mr. Levy discloses and the letters signed by

those gentlemen. Besides these promises

signed, sealed and delivered with all the

formality of diplomacy, there were verbal

which was the release of South Carolina and

Louisiana from military control, upon which

alone the so-called filibustering Democrats

would allow the verdict of the commission to be

quietly registered, and permit Hayes to be

sworn in. Even this promise, in view of all

that had gone before, was accepted, and, we

good faith by the Democrats concerned.

their part of the agreement, believ-

ing, as John Young Brown stated, that

the end would justify the means. That they

were justified in this was made apparent, in

asmuch as Hayes even went so far as to sup-

plement and strengthen his letter to Foster

by additional promises in his inaugural ad-

dress. Nearly four weeks have passed away

and yet these promises are no nearer fulfill-

has been called for, in order to induce a com-

since the war. Thus it is that Hayes keeps

result of Radical rule and Republican su-

cy of his party, he has been lib-

eral in promises he never intended

to perform, and true to the policy of that

into power upon sectional hate, has been

and current of public policy, and brings the

country to a fuller sense of truth and justice.

can promises and agreements, and that here-

after Democrats will confine themselves to

what is possible to them growing out of their

MORMON OUTRAGES.

Documents Unearthed Charging Another

Outrage, Only Exceeded by that of

the Mountain Meadows, Against

Brigham Young.

A Party of Eighty Teamsters, Discharged

from the United States Army, Prob-

ably Butchered by Brigham's

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special from Tucson, Arizona, says the following is a cor-

rect copy of the original order given concern-ing the Mountain Meadows massacre. The order, with three affidavits authenticating it,

SALT LAKE CITY, April 19, 1858.

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 75

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-16d. New York cotton, 11 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-8c. Memphis cot-

on, 10 3-4c New York gold, 104 7-8. WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio ralley, wind shifting to easterly or southerly, rising, fol loved by a falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, and clear or fair weather during the day, and during the night, in western portions, throstening weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY, WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, March 28, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Bar. Ther Wind. Weath. Gentle, Fair, Fresh, Clear, Fresh, Clear, Gentle, Clear, Light, Clear, Light, Cloudy Fresh, Cloudy Gentle, Cloudy

GENERAL IGNATIVEFF interviewed Bismarck at Berlin yesterday.

California crop reports from prominent points are less favorable than previous ad-

A special cabinet session was held yesterday, but the result is not made known through the usual channels.

THE Turkish chamber of deputies yester-

day, in secret session, resented all foreign intervention in domestic affairs. THE scene of the dam disaster at Stafford, Connecticut, presents a saddening spectacle.

The owners of the mills destroyed have be-

gun the work of repairing. THE following gentlemen having accepted, are announced as the commission to visit Louisiana: Judge Charles Lawrence, Illinois; Ex-Governor J. C. Brown, Tennessee; General Joseph B. Hawley, Connecticut; General John M. Harlan, Kentucky, and Wayne M'Veigh, Pennsylvania.

GROUND was broken in Nashville yesterday afternoon for the Livingstone hall of the Fisk university. It is to cost fifty thousand dollars, of which twelve thousand dollars in cash has already ben contributed in England. General C. B. Fisk was master of ceremonies, making the opening address. In the should enjoy. The result of the ceremonies of the cerem The hall was dedicated to the work of train- APPEAL, are only a confirmation of the ing missionaries for Africa.

THERE is good authority for the statement that the treasury department has reason to believe that the entire amount of the four and a half per cent, lean will be taken be-One hundred and thirty million dollars of the amount has already been placed, about half of which is subscribe I to in Europe, leaving one hundred and seventy million dollars to be | We trust we have heard the last of Republiplaced. Only twenty million dollars of fivetwenties of May and November are now outstanding. After these are called in the treasury will commence on the January and July, own strength and legitimate efforts. 1865, six per cents. About one hundred and fifty million dollars of these will have to be called in to complete the placing of the four and a half per cents.

REPUBLICAN TREACHERY AND E BAD FAITH.

The history of the Republican party is emphasized by treachery and bath faith. At the outset of its career it gave an earnest of this in the declarations of a purpose as to the administration of the government, purely national, and that no attack upon the domestic institutions of the loub was meditated. This was an infamous falsehood upon its face, for a cardinal principle of the party that elected Larcoin was the downfall of slavery, Mr. Seward asserting a conflict of systems that forced an irrepressible issue of slavery or freedom. Subsequently and pending hostilities between the States, a resolution was passed repeating the declaration of non-partisan or sectional hostility to the south, and at the close of the war Mr. Lin-coln, who, let it be remembered, was ever true to the conservative procepts that actuated formerly chief-justice of Utah: south, and at the close of the war Mr. Linhim from the first, speaking for his party as well as for his administration, gave positive assurances that since the war had ended, the southern States were not to be treated as conquered provinces, but as commonwealths restored to their places in the Union unimpaired in any of their rights. Murdered by an in-ane may, his successor-Andrew Johnson-vainly strove to enforce the legacy of good government and pacific intention thus bequeathed, but the same men who now control the Republican party-Hayes among them-said no, and instead of peace and amity we have had reconstruction with all that the word implies of theft and murler, robbery and wrong. In 1868 General Grant, whose cry of "Let us have peace" had become the shibboleth of Radicalism, was elected to supercede Johnson, and in his inaugural reiterating the assurances of good will for our section he promised a speedy solution of the then as now vexed and vexing "Southern Question." Eight years have passed and it still remains a subject of inquiry and investigation for a special committee. The Republican party promising fairly has kept these promises only to the ear, it has in-

THE PARTICULARS.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Referring to the dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, to the ffect that the order for the massacre at Mountain Meadows was found among the papers of the late Ex-Chief-Justice Titus, a centleman hving in this city, formerly a resient of Salt Lake, says that he had the above locument at one time in his possession, and and no doubt of its genuineness. It referred, however, to some eighty men, who had been teamsters in the army, being sent to Utah, under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, to esort the new governor who replaced Brigham Young in 1857. An early fall of snow forced variably broken them to the hope. When Colonel Johnston and his troops to winter at the question of Hayes's success Fort Bridger, one hundred and twenty miles east of Salt Lake, and as the Mormon troops, was yet in the balance, and it was possible for the Democratic majority of the house to have under Lieutenant-General D. H. Wells, had prevented the consummation of the villainy ourned up two trains of supplies for the United States army east of Green river, the general was forced to put his soldiers upon short rations. Early in the spring of 1858 of the majority of the electoral commission, the then governor of Ohio, eager and anxious to secure a place for which he has no fitness in intellect or experience, beentered the government service. gun to plot and plan a series of com-They preferred to go west, and started for California. They believed that, as non-compromises to obtain the coveted prize. An editor of the New Orleans Times opportunely batants, they would be permitted to pass put in an appearance at Columbus before conthrough Utah unmolested; but as soon as the teamsters came over the mountains and enstirred from center to circumference by the and made subject to martial law, proclain Louisiana investigation, he opened negoome months before by Governor Brigham Young. A gentleman who was then among the Mormons in Echo canyon, and now retiations in behalf of the south-that is Louisiana and South Carolina-and forthsiding in this city, saw a small division of with the telegraph lines were burdened with those teamsters under a Mormon escort on the plans for perpetual peace and a wiping out their way westward. The Mormon military of all difficulties by the beneficent- authorities thought it prudent to divide the complished than if they had been kept to such an order was ever given, but those who ieties. A palpable falsehood this last, but it operated on some good souls have given the subject attention have no doubt but that the order was issued and the at the south, and upon some men work accomplished. in Washington who ought to have known More Counterfelt Missouri State Bonds better, and the result was a perceptible NEW YORK, March 28.-Two officers of weakening on the Presidential situation. the stock exchange have been approached by History, which we are told teaches by exam-

was organized for work upon additional Statements of Two of the High Conpromises by Hoar and others that evidence was to be taken. That promise, like all the tracting Parties to it, Together with others made by the Republican leaders, was the Letters by Charles Foster given only to be broken. During the proand Stanley Matthews, of gress of the commission's work and the de-Ohio, which Witness it. bates in the bouse this was made apparent, and

THE COMPACT.

trieve the fortunes of the party, and by resort to such tactics as the Republicans had set an John Young Brown States that he Asked example of to prevent the consummation of Charles Foster for Guarantees, that the final fraud of a party resting upon in Case of Hayes Becoming Prescorruption. To frustrate this Hayes, brough Foster and Stanley Matthews, came ident, the Flag Should Float up with fresh promises, the tenor and pur-Over States, and Not port of which appear only in part in what Provinces.

And that Foster, Promising this in th agreements and pledges, the purport of Most Solemn Manner, Sustained by Stanley Matthews, Hayes's Best Friend, he Agreed to Oppose Filibustering in the House.

need not tell our readers, was lived up to in On Account of this Promise, which Hayes has Refused to Carry Out by the Honorably and honestly they carried out Prompt Removal of the Troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, the Electoral Law was Enforced in Good Faith.

ment than they were when given. A parley WASHINGTON, March 28.-Stanley Matthews this morning telegraphed the agent of the Associated Press as follows: "You are promise in South Carolina, where Hampton authorized and requested by Hon. Chas. Fos-ter and myself to call upon Messrs. Levy and Ellis, or other parties holding the original has a case that no honest man can doubt, and a commission for Louisiana has been appointed to repeat the reports and statements letter signed by Mr. Foster and myself, and obtain a copy for publication."

The dispatch was presented to the gentlemen named. They regard the letters as held that have come up from that State every year his promises of good government for the States now prostrate and almost ruined as a views and opinions of the writers, not in-tended for publication. While the purport of these letters had been misrepresented, they withhold their publicity, unless the writers themselves demand it as an act of justice to themselves. Delicacy and propriepremacy. True to the traditional poli-

Hon. Charles Foster Interviewed on the Subject of the Written Compact. party, he has resorted to chicane and deceit to secure an honor the people never intended CLEVELAND, March 28 .- The Review, of he should enjoy. The letters and statements Fostoria, Ohio, to morrow will contain the following interview with Hon. Charles Foster: Reporter-Have you anything that you can ay relative to the alleged compact between charges we have all along made, and which, yourself and Stanley Matthews, on the one as we have from time to time shown, were part, and certain southern gentlemen on the based upon the acts of a party which came

ty, they say, prompt them to this conclusion.

Mr. Foster-So far as any compact is con-

cerned, there is nothing of it. During the nourished and fostered upon sectional final hours of the count under the electoral hate, and will continue to live bill, several southern gentlemen, who were opposing the filibustering movement, were solicitous that they should have definite assurances from Hayes as to his southern upon it until Democratic majorities in both branches of congress, change the drift policy. An informal meeting was arranged, at which were present as the friends of Hayes Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, An informal meeting was arranged, Matthews and myself. The object of the meeting was simply to arrive at a better un-derstanding in regard to the policy of the incoming administration. They, on their part, did not claim that the assurances they asked for was to determine their action as to the for was to determine their action as to the carrying out of the provisions of the electoral bill, but that they desired them as a guarantee to their people that they acted in good faith. To this end, they desired that Hayes give to them only such guarantees as he had already given to his own friends. In reply, it was stated by us that it would be improper and indelicate at this time for Hayes to save and indelicate at this time for Hayes to give any assurances foreshadowing his policy, but that we felt fully justified in stating from our knowledge of the views and intentions of Governor Hayes that his policy would be to favor local self-government and home rule in

Reporter—You did not give any assurances s coming from Governor Hayes? Mr. Foster—Not directly, or as to them; we simply stated our belief as to his course, based upon communications from and conversations with him. Reporter—Was any assurance given as to he immediate or unconditional withdrawal of troops from the southern States? Mr. Foster—Whatever may have been said

was simply in the nature of a belief that such be the result of the policy which we believed the President would adopt. Reporter-You say that there was no writ-

The officer in command of the escort is nereby ordered to see that every man is well Reporter—I see it stated that a copy of the compact was sent to Hayes, and that he apprepared with ammunition, and to have it At the time you see these teamsters ne hundred miles from the settlement, President Young advises that they should all be killed, to prevent them returning to Bridger

pact, it is simply impossible that Mr. Hayes to join our enemies. Every precaution should should approve or disapprove of it; at least, be taken to see that not one escapes. Secresy I know nothing of such a thing. Reporter-I understand, then, that this By order of General Daniel H. Wells. meeting was merely an informal one, in which yourselves and others, as friends or in JAMES FERGUSON, Assistant Adjutant-General some degree confidants of President Hayes, made representations to southern gentlemen The orginal order with the affidavits are in my possession. I have had frequent conver-sations with the late Judge Titus, my former pacific intentions of the incoming administration toward their section; that these law partner, in regard to the matter, and he representations were based on verbal and never doubted the genuineness of the order or the guilt of Brigham Young.
L. C. HUGHES.

ernor Hayes, but were not regarded in the nature of a compact to which he was pledged. Mr. Foster-Exactly. We had no authority to make a compact binding Governor Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indelicacy of making such a compact at that time and under the circumstances. Reporter-What about the letter written

to John Young Brown and Senator Gordon by Matthews and yourself? Mr. Foster-That letter was the result of conversation I had with Brown, in which he asked for written assurances for his future justification. He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the electoral bill, that he regarded that as a matter of personal honor, and that no power could coerce him to do otherwise than faithfully stand by the provisions of the bill. He asked that the paper be signed by Matthews and myself, and be addressed to him and Senator Gordon. expressed a willingness to accede to his wishes, and the paper was prepared, signed and delivered. I have no recollection of having any conversation with Senator Gordon on the subject of writing this letter. Reporter-What was the nature of that

Mr. Foster-It was a statement by Mr. Matthews and myself as to what we believed would be the policy of President Hayes in dealing with the southern question. It con-tained nothing more than was contained in my speech on the subject. We did not retain copy of the letter, and cannot give its exact Reporter-What is your opinion as to the

object of the publication of lalse reports re- clined. He agreed to give me the desired garding this matter? Mr. Foster—Its object is evidently to weak-Stanley Matthews to sign it. He promised jured. en and cripple the administration in dealing with this southern question, and to disaffect southern men who are working in good faith to uphold and sustain the President.

The Facts in the Case. Washington correspondent of the Cincin-nati Enquirer: The following, from the highest and most authentic sources of information, are the true facts in the case: When the Democrats in congress became assured that it was the intention of the electoral commiscame once more an eagerly accepted substitute for fact, truth, and law. Lulled to a sense of repose by these promises.

State of Missouri bonds. As far as can be learned there has as yet been no attempt that from the honorable men to delay the intended campaign while negotiation that Tillian hour I went to his desk and he delivered to promises.

State of Missouri bonds. As far as can be learned there has as yet been no attempt that from the honorable men to delay the intended campaign while negotiation to delay the intend

bligation, legal or moral, upon its members fordon. In conference with his friends in the senate, he said he thought it his duty to exert himself in behalf of Governor Hampton's gubernatorial claims. He did not in-vite his friends in the house to fili-buster to defeat the electoral count, shoold be some guarantee given that er was one of secret discussion among the southern members, Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, who was looked upon by the southern over States, not provinces, and that the peoively comment among the southern members. Governor Hayes wrote a letter to Mr. Fester, in which he stated that he (Foster) had, in quite a delicate way, represented his views on leagues, made the statement that he had reseived assurances which could not be ques-tioned that Governor Hayes, if elected Presiern men that its existence and text were made known to Senator Sherman and General Garfield and other leading Republicans, and that verbally they indorsed it, and became to this extent sponsors for its faithful execution. Since the action of the cabinet in deciding to send a commission to Lou-isiana, and to invite Hampton and Chamberlain for conference to this city, the southern men representing the interests they know his views, and expressed of Nicholls and Hampton, respectively, have them in these letters. An honest connight last, according to report, a prominent Republican senator (said to be Morton) had an interview with President Hayes, in which he stated to the latter that there was considerable talk about the agreement, and asked him if he knew of its existence. The President replied that he did not, and did not authorize any one to enter into it on his behalf. It resolves itself to just this: That either quences, whatever they may be, will rest Foster trusted very largely on the letter that Hayes wrote him, thanking him for his speech, or that he had additional assurance from Hayes that all would be well, which constrained him to give the agreement he did. Southern men here are very anxious that he should take his thumb out of his mouth, and

rise up and say something. The Foster-Matthews Compact. LOUISVILLE, March 28.—To-morrow's Courier-Journal will contain an interview with Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, who says: "Herewith I publish the letters o Hon. Charles Foster and Hon. Stanley Matthews to Senator J. B. Gordon and myself: THE CIRCUMSTANCES

attending their origin are in brief as follows: On the twenty-sixth of February last I sent a page from the house of representatives to the senate chamber of my distinguished friend, General Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him that I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, at which I desired his pres noe. I outlined to General Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, of the committee on appropriations. No one else was present during the interview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all dilatory motions; had in a speech advocated the inflexible execution of electoral bill; had stated in a Democratic cancus that I would so vote if I were the only man from the south to do so: that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I felt under obligations of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the ituation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to the majority of the commission whom we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home, from cherished and trusted friends, with regard to the withdrawal of the troops conveying most emphatic remonstrances against my course, but that with my convic tions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent Reporter—You say that there was no written compact entered into?

Mr. Foster—There was no written compact entered into, and allegations to this effect, so far as I have any knewledge, are the merest monoshine.

Reporter—I see it stated that a copy of the auguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be acting directly or indirectly in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. I would reverse my action, and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences, calamitous to the country as I believed they would be. position I knew of several prominent gentle-men who would join me, and if at that criti-cal hour, when the daily and nightly scenes, surpassing by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the legislative history of the country, the line of the Democrats who were voting to execute the law should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. Hayes would no more be the President than he (Foster) would be. Foster said he believed this. I have the highest respect for Charles Foster; I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I told him that it was my confidence in him that had brought me to him. He represented the district of Mr. Hayes. He had just made a manly and pa-Hayes, if inaugurated, the flag should float over States, not provinces-over freemen, not subjects. I referred to this speech, and told him I had come to request of him written assur-ances that if Hayes was inaugurated he would restore home-rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina; that the people of these States should control their own affairs in their own way, as free from any intervention by the Federal authorities as the State of Ohio

This conversation was long and earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I wanted to make no pargain-no agreement; that I scorned the thought of it; that I had declined a re-elec-tion to congress; was yountarily withdrawing from political life; wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unselfish, but I desired a written assurance from him that the policy of Mr. Hayes would be as indicated, and from him especially by reason of his very intimate relaions with Mr. Hayes. His reply to all was frank, full, earnest and satisfactory to my friend (General Gordon) and myself. Indeed. Mr. Foster said he had in his pocket a letter

letter and said that he would request Hon. to meet me that night at my rooms, and he came about midnight and said that by reason of his interview with General Gor-

just received from Mr. Hayes, thanking him for his speech, to which I have alluded, and

indorsing it. He offered this letter to Gen-

eral Gordon and myself to read, but we de-

party with good faith, and that there was no bligation, legal or moral, upon its members did not tike. He replied that Mr. Matthews to ratify its decision. Among those who took had re-written it, and added: "Brown, it is a deep interest in the situation was Senator intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfillment of all the assurances. I have given you. I noticed the original letter to desk, and said, sign this also, and he replied, certainly, with pleasure. As I was plied, certainly, with pleasure, and told me that but wanted assurance that, in case Mr. President Grant would, as soon as the count Hayes was allowed to be declared elected, was completed, issue a certain order to General Augus. He requested me not to mention South Carolina and Louisiana should know this fact for several days, but expressly gave now they were to be treated. While the mat-I might desire. The order referred to was issued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Messrs. Levy, Ellis and Burke, nembers as reflecting the views of President of Louisiana, and to General M. C. Butler, of Hayes, made a speech in the house of representatives, in which he declared that "if whenever they pleased. When I saw that Governor Hayes attained the Presidency he would be President of the whole people, and under his administration the flag should float southern countrymen to contribute to their deliverance from bondage was the passionate ple of the south should be permitted to exercise the same rights of local self-government as the people of the north." A day or two after this speech was made, which excited unrepublican supervision of the army and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathies, I should never have voted as I did. Hon. quite a delicate way, represented his views on the southern situation, and that he thanked him for it. This letter was shown to several three letters the result would never have been leading southern men, and it will be reached. The conversation and contents o remembered that Representative Levy, the letters were made known to many. The in his remarkable speech in the house, confidence of the Democrats in him and his which attracted the attention of his colthe representatives and caused them to remain unshaken in doing what they believed was right amid the storm that was raging dent, would follow out the policy indicated in Foster's speech. Meanwhile Senator Gordon and John Young Brown called on Mr. was right and the storm that was raging around them and in the face of earnest remonstrances of their constituents. If a few had faltered the panic would have been Foster, and asked him for some assurance in general, the work of the commission writing that if the count was allowed to pro- would have been fruitless, and before ceed, and was not autagonized by southern this time, in my opinion, a hurricane men, that the policy indicated in his speech of war would have been sweeping over the would be carried out. Foster consulted with land. Hope deferred has sickened the hearts stanley Matthews, and the latter did prepare of southern men. I do not understand, nor an agreement in writing, promising that do I appreciate the delay. President Hayes Governor Hayes would carry it out. This agreement was signed on behalf of Hayes by Matthews and Foster. It is alleged by south-hands. Passionate men are heaping invect hands. Passionate men are heaping invect ives upon the heads of these Democrats who voted to stand by the electoral bill. This pains me, but causes no regret for my action. In conclusion I will say that I have full faith in the fulfillment of the assurances contained in the letters of Messrs. Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men. I cannot believe they would attempt a deliberate deception. They are intimate friends of the President become rather disgruntled. They have made frequent allusions to what they have called an agreement, and with warmth have alleged that they have been deceived. On Friday that the President, under all the circumstances, in view of his own utterances and the promises of his friends, can refuse at once to make Louisiana and South Carolina

AT GOLDSBORO as free as Ohio, and have the flag float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects. If this is done the peace and prosperity of the republic will be secured; if not done, the whole responsibility for the conse-

upon President Hayes.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN. THE LETTERS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1877. GENTLEMEN-Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Governor Haves's policy

as to the status of certain southern States was disyou in the strongest possible manner of our great de-sire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way; and to say, further, that we feel autherized, from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Governor Hayes, and of his views on this question, to pledge ourselves to you, for him, that such CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. John Young Brown and Hon. John B. Gor WASHINGTON CUTY, February 27, 1877. GENTLEMEN-Referring to the conversation I had with you resterday, in which Governor Hayes's policy as to the status of certain southern States was in the strongest possible manner, of our great dethe people of the States of South Carolina and was present during the interview. I told Louisiana the right to control their own affairs, in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the of; and to say further, that from an acquaintance with, and knowledge of, Governor Haves and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration. Re-

> To Hon. John B. Gordon and Hon. John Y. Bro LOUISIANA.

Secretary M'Crary's Reply to Packard in Reference to the President's Orders.

Packard's Caucus Dissolving, and Augmenting Nicholls's Legislature— Augur's Report—Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The following a supplemental dispatch referred to in the

Vashington telegrams yesterday:

Ion. S. B. Packard, New Orleans: In reply to your dispatch to the President have to say that the dispatch to General Augur, of yesterday, was not intended to in-cerfere with the situation, but to preserve eace and obtain information.

G. W. M'CRARY, Secretary of War.

The secretary of war furnished the Louisiana congressmen a copy of the above, which they forwarded to Nicholis.

Three of Packard's Legislator's Gon-Over to Nicholls. NEW ORLEANS, March 28 .- Three of the embers who have heretofore occupied seats in the Packard house—Frank J. Davy, of St Laundry, Barnard Davies, of Point Coupee and Ulger Romero, of Iberia-were to-day sworn in and took their seats in the Nicholls

General Augur's Report Regarding the Status Quo.
Washington, March 28.—General Augus elegraphs to the secretary of war, in answer to the inquiry concerning changes in the sit-nation, that he has no particular change to nention with the exception that the Packaro and Nicholls governments are using stren-ious efforts to strengthen their positions. Inormation has been received that Packard continues to arm his militia, principally col-ered, but the adherents of Nicholls say they have no apprehension of danger, as their armed friends are far more numerous and efective than Packard's, while an additional force from the adjoining States can be pro-

cured, if necessary. Louisville Items. LOUISVILLE, March 28.-A petition was led in the United States court here this vening, by which the company owning and perating the Galt house, the largest house n the south, goes into bankruptcy. The arge bonded debt has interfered with the affairs of the company for some time past, and though the prosperity of its every day business has greatly relieved this debt the company deemed bankruptcy the best course to pursue. The hotel will not be closed, but continue business as before. The old mana-ager, Colonel Jilson Johnson, will remain in

A fire this morning damaged Liederkranz hall to the extent of two thousand one hun-dred dollars. The building is fully insured in different companies. Mrs. J. T. Battman leaped from a window and was seriously in-

Spotted-Tail on a Voluntary Mission of CHICAGO, March 28.—It should be underdon and myself, he had that evening procured a meeting of some gentlemen from Louisiana and South Carolina at Wormley's few days since, is entirely voluntary on his hotel, at which, also, Henry Watterson was part. He himself proposed that he should present, and at the conclusion of the confervisit the camps of Crazy-Horse and other ence the gentlemen expressed great satisfac- hostile Indians, and endeavor to induce them tion at what had been said to them. On to come into the reservations. The governleaving he remarked that I should have the ment has in no way aided him in his undersion not to take evidence or go behind the certificate, it became patent that so far as the decision of the commission was concerned decision of the commission decision deci detectives who are working for a reward, claiming to have discovered a fresh batch of eight hundred thousand dollars in counterfeit. State of Missouri bonds. As far as can be learned there has as yet been no attempt learned there has as yet been no attempt learned the southern men deem ng that TilHAMPTON.

His Journey to Nashington in Response to the Invitation of President Hayes-The Party Meet with Warm 6 eetings on the

He Tells his Friends that "We Propose to Enjoy the Fruits of Our Victory" in South Carolina, and Ask No Recognition,

His Visit to Washington Merely a Matter of Courtesy to the President-"So Help Me God. We will Have Our Rights,"

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28 .- Governor Hampton, Attorney-General Conner and General Butler reached here this morning. An nmense crowd of people, accompanied by band of music, met them at the depot, wher a speech of welcome was made by Hon. A M. Waddell. Governor Hampton and Gen. eral Butler replied.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S SPEECH. My Friends—I go to Washington simple to state before the President the fact that the people of South Carolina have elected me governor of that State. I go there to say to him that we ask no recognition from any President. We claim the recognition from the votes of the people of the State. I go there to assure him that we are not fighting for party, but that we are fighting for the good of the whole country. I am going there to demand our rights, nothing less, and so help me God, to take nothing less. I go there to tell him the condition that South Carolina has been in for years past; that our people have been under disadvantages neve encountered by any other people on this continent; that they carried the election, were successful, and that they propose to enjoy the fruits of their victory.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 28.—Governor Hampton and party passed this point at noon. At Timmondsville, Florence and Magnolia, the citizens turned out in great force and cheered enthusiastically for Hampton. Bands of music, hand-shaking, and handkerchief waiving accompanied every demonstration. Governor Hampton, briefly addressing the crowds from the platform of the car, said 'Having been elected governor of South Carolina, and being recognized by the people as such, he intended to exercise his rights. His visit to Washington was merely a matter opersonal courtesy to the President." IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION AT RICHMOND,

RICHMOND, March 28.-Wade Hampto party arrived at half-past eight ington. He was met at the depot by five thousand people, including the con-servative clubs of this city and a committee of prominent citizens. He was received with firing of cannon and fireworks. An address of welcome was made by Ex-Mayor Keily.

After returning thanks for the ovation,
Hampton said he interpreted the demonstration as a tribute to the cause he representedgood government, home rule and reform. The people of South Carolina are in earnest. We have tried compromise in vain; so last fall we planted our feet firmly on the constitution and began to battle for our rights. We remembered that our's was one of the original thirteen States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by the Almighty God they would sacrifice everything to win. [Cheers. A voice: "And you did win."] Yes, my friend, You cannot imagine what

we did win. tutional victory; but they won, and fully. Colored citizens co-operated with them, and now thousands and tens of thousands of colored men are paying taxes to my government [cheers]; and now all we ask, and all I am eral troops be withdrawn from the State-house of South Carolina, the only place in the State where my authority is not respected, and the soldiers sent to the barracks where they belong, and leave the government of that State to men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on,

and so long as they have a right to give me such advice, so help me God will hold on. [Prolonged cheering.]

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Crediton, Ont., March 28: Henry Ellis's residence was burned last night, and three children perished in the flames. Littleton, N. H., March 28: Guy Kimball, of Dalton, aged sixty-five years, while drunk ast night, beat his wife to death. Little Rock, March 28; The Republicans have nominated R. A. Edgerton for mayor and W. I. Warwick for police judge. London, March 28: The rinderpest ap-peared in Shepherd's Bush, suburb, yester-

Toledo, March 28: The Republicans to-day nominated Joseph W. Cummings for mayor by acclamation. N. Barrington was nomina-

ed for police judge, Middletown, N. Y., March 28: Darius C Jackson, a railroad contractor, and formerly well-known in Michigan and Wisconsin, died o-day, suddenly, aged sixty-three years. Boston, March 28: The steamer Istrian will leave for Liverpool Saturday with two undred and eighty-seven head of live cattle he beginning of proposed extensive ship

ments. Patterson, N. J., March 28: The St. Charles hotel was burned this morning. The guests had a narrow escape, and a few had to jump from the windows, two baving legs broken by the fall.

Louisville, March 28: The concern known as the Kentucky cash distribution company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. drawing has taken place, and another has been extensively advertised. Topeka, Ks., March 28: At six o'clock this

morning a shooting affray occurred between J. Clark Swayse, editor of the Blade, and John W. Wilson, formerly of the Topeka Times, in which Mr. Swayse was killed. Chicago, March 25: Hon, E. B. Wash burne, minister to France, arrived here this morning. He will stay here a few days, and then go to Galena, Illinois, to remain a short He will sail for France on the twentyfirst of April, Richmond, March 28: A special from En-

eld, North Carolina, says that nine stores and dwellings, including the town hall, were burned last night. Loss over fifteen thou-sand dollars. Partially insured. Several

Utica, March 28: The billiard tournamer closed last night, and the result is: John Bussinger, of New York, won the first prize; Thomas J. Gallagher, Cleveland, second; William Burleigh, Kalamazoo, third, Jacob Shaefer, New York, fourth; and Eugene Carter, Toledo, fifth. Washington, March 28: The treasury de

portation of horses, cattle, sheep and swin so as to provide against the introduction of

s presiding officer of the Republican con-

London, March 25: The fast mail-train rom Scotland, known as the "Flying Dutchnan," ran off the rails, yesterday, near Mor-eth. The engine, tender and forward coachs were dashed to pieces. Five persons were notantly killed, and many injured; ten seinsly; two had legs amputated. London, March 27: A telegram from Alex-iria reports that Colonel Mitchell, an

officer of the Egyptian staff, is a

at soner at Adowa, and is chained to the na-it esoldiers. He is suffering severely. Gen-ter I Gordon is still at Massowah. He has not yet concluded peace with Abyssina. St. Louis, March 28: Judge Thayer, of th cuit court, this morning confirmed the dea life insurance company from payment of emiums pending litigation against that inpuny. This is regarded as a new feature

equity, and meets with quite general ap-Bethlehem, Pa., March 26: The coal operates of Lehigh held a meeting here to-day the purpose of consulting with the railend officials as to the reduction of coal

nnage. Asa Packer, president of the Le igh Valley railroad company, being absent, committee was appointed to wait upon in and present to him the necessity for a eduction and to urge the same. St. Louis, March 28: A special from Seda Missouri, the headquarters of the Misuri, Kansas and Texas railroad, states, on

the authority of an official of that company, that the recently circulated report that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road has been eased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company has no foundation in fact. Chicago, March 28: The suit against th Chicago, March 28: The suit against the Protection life insurance company of this aity, demanding an injunction and receiver because of alleged fraud and mismanagement, was called up before Judge Moore this morning and dismissed, the complainants, Shufeet and Westover, having withdrawn their allegations and stated that the comany's answer to their application was satis-

actory and complete. Cleveland, March 27: The Leader's spe-ial from Youngstown, Ohio, has the follow-ng: "Charles William Sterling, who was to we been hung to-morrow, March 28th, for the murder, two years ago, of a young Ger-man girl named Lizzie Gumbackerwan, was, sterday, respited by Governor Young unti twenty-first day of April next. He re fused to recognize his mother and brother who visited him to-day, from Maxwell, On

> . . . NASHVILLE.

A Review of the Work of the State Legislature - One Hundred and Sixty-Nine Bills Passed.

Bills that Did Not Pass-The Bills At feeting the School Laws-Titles of the Bills Passed.

Special to the Appeal.] NASHVILLE, March 28 .- A review of the ork of the legislature shows that one hundred and sixty-nine bills were passed, one hundred and seven of which were house bills. All the members of the legislature have left The following are the headings of the bills which have passed this session of the legisla-

the revenue of the State and to encourage wool-growirg," otherwise known as the dog law. This repeal was hurried through in consequence of the decision of the supreme court, declaring the dog making the legal rate of interest six per cent., was one of the important measures passed during the

one of the important measures passed during the session.

An act entitled "An act to declare the terms on which foreign corporations, organized for mining or manufacturing purposes, may carry on their business, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property in this State." This act was passed allowing all corporations to carry on business under the laws of Tennessee, and was especially for the benefit of the Southern States coal, iron and mining company, which proposes to invest one-half million dollars in the coal regions of Tennessee.

To deprive the State of the power to borrow money, and to repeal section 21 of an act passed March 1, 1863, entitled "An act to amend the revenue laws of the State."

To abolish the office of county judge of Summer

laws of the State."

To abolish the office of county judge of Summer county, and to authorize the justices of the county court to clect a chairman thereof. A bill similar to this, relating to Davidson county, falled to pass. To create the county of Hawes from the countles of Carroll, Henderson, Benton and Decatur. A bill to create the new county of Wisdom from the countles of Lake, Landerdale and other countles falled to puss.

court, and to make it meet at Nashville in December, Jackson in April, and Knoxville in September.

ber.

To grant to the purchasers of railroads under mortgage all the rights, powers and privileges under
the charter of the road so sold.

To declare the mode and manner of valuing the
property of telegraph companies for taxation, and
of taxing sleeping-cars. This bill provides for the
taxing of telegraph companies similar to the mode
of taxing railroads under an act passed March 20,
1875.

To authorize for authorize municipal corporations to settle thei indebtedness by issuing new bonds at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

ifity cents on the dollar.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act declaring the mode and manner of valuing the property of a railroud company for taxation." passed March 20, 1875, and to adjust the rights of the State and milroads in Tennessee under the decision of the supreme court, holding that the eleventh section of said act is unconstitutional. This bill simply provides for assessors to be appointed to value the roads for the benefit of the different counties through which the railroads run.

For the relief of counties wherein she courthouses and county records have been burned, and especially for the relief of Cocke county. This provides that all records, etc., shall be replaced.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating fluors within four miles of any institution of learning. This does not apply to incorporated towns.

To extend the time in which to collect the State and county taxes assessed for the year 1876 until October 20, 1877, and manifold heaven until Ard Lei

reduces the salaries of the following officers, as follows: Governor from \$4000 to \$3000; supreme court judges from \$4000 to \$3500; judges of inferior courts and all special judges from \$2500 to \$2000. This bill, after it receives the official department. the official signature of the governor, goes into ef-fect after the next general county election.

To unend an act passed June 11, 1870, entitled an act regulating the elective franchise in accordance with section 4 or article 1 of the State constitution. with section 4 or article 1 of the State constitution. This provides that candidates for office can vote in any ward or district in their county.

To give the chancellors of the State concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit count judges in granting writs of certiforari and supercedeax removing cases from justices courts to circuit courts.

To repeal so much of the act to more cheaply collect State, county and municipal revenue as relates to the collection of municipal revenue, and to allow corporations of eight thousand inhabitants to collect and disburse their own revenue.

To place Memphis in the hands of a receiver on application of creditors and when mandamuses to the amount of S850,000 shall have been sued out, S825,000 being at present sued out.

To abolish the law court of Nashville; to go into effect at the next election, in 1878.

To define lawful fences, making a plank or rall fence four feet high and a stone fence three and a half feet high or an earth bank of equal hight to constitute same.

to constitute same.

To panish all guardians who shall unlawfully appropriate to their own use funds of trust.

To provide for an arbitration commission at Jackson and at Nashville. son and at Nashville,
To repeal section 11 of an act passed March 17,
1873, to fund the past due bonds and coupons of
the State and to sustain the credit thereof, which
provides that bonds failing due between 1874 and
1884 may be funded at the option of the State.

A resolution was passed authorizing the back school
tax not hitherto apportioned to be distributed
among the counties of the State.

The appropriations were cut down about seventyfive thousand dollars for current expenses for the
next two years.

BILLS THAT DID NOT PASS.

sand dollars. Partially insured. Several families are homeless.

Washington, March 27: The failure of the old cotton house of Isaac Lowe & Co., of Liverpool, has brought down the house of Falconer, bill brokers, of this ci.y, who did a large business with the Liverpool firms, chiefly for Savannah accounts.

Columbus, Ohio, March 26: The governor has issued a respite until April flist, to Chas.

M. Sterling, convicted of the murder and rape of Lazzie Grumbacher, in Mahoning county, in January, 1876, and sentenced to be hung on March 28th, at the recent term of

A SPECIAL convocation of Memphis R. A. Chapter, No. 125, will be held this THURSDAY evening, March 29th, at 71/2 o'clock, for work in the Mark Master's degree. Visiting M. M. M.'s are cordially invited. By order. BEN. K. PULLEN, H. P. JOHN D. HURN, Acting S.

Masonic Notice,

JOHN LILLY partment recommends vigilance on the part of customs officers in the matter of the im

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS. lieved, will alienate all the greenback votes from the Republican candidate Taylor acted to the second results. Tennessee DIED.

ASTON-On Wednesday, 28th Inst., at No. 889 deflerson street extended, Thos. P. Aston, aged lity-six years, (Cinchnail, Ohio, and Newport, Ken-Furteral from his late residence this (THURS-

H. CASSIDY & CO. No. 95 Camp St., New Orleans

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Cotton Duck Agents! Where can be found the best assortment of Cotton Duck in the South. Also, Plain and Fancy Awains Stripes, Awaings, Window and Door Shades, Gal-lery Curtains, etc. Tents, Tarpaulins, Dray and Wagon Covers.

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BAG FACTORY. We have on hand a large stock of Coffee, Grain Rice, Wool and other Sacks, which we make to order, in any quantity, and we defy competition from any quarter.

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Ease of Action.—The simplicity of its machinery, the few bearings and points of friction, and the absence of all cams and gear-wheels, give it a light, easy action that requires but little motive Quietness.—There are no cogs to rattle, no cams or points of friction to rab and grind. Every piece of its simple machinery moves in the most perfect unison, and with such case that makes less noise

WHAT IT WILL DO.

thread.
It will do more work with less labor than any other machine. G. W. FISHER, Gen'l Agent. G3 Madison street.

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Seven miles from the University of the South School year begins March 15th. School year closes December 15th, Second half term begins August 6th, For particulars apply to MRS. M. L. YERGER.

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MRS. H. B. KELLS, PRINCIPALS, Moffat, via Cowan, Tenn., REFERENCES: Bey, Charles Parsons, Memphis; Rey, Wm. C. Crane, Jackson, Miss.; Hon. Wm. Reese, Nashville.: Dr. P. B. Scott. Louisville; R. S. Buck, Vicksburg, Miss.; Rt. Rey, Alox, Gregg, Galveston; Judge J. T. Rucks, Friars Point, Miss.; Hon. W. A. Percy, Greenville, Miss.; Geo. Ransler, New Orleans; Gen. J. Gorgas and Rt. Rey, C. T. Quintard, Sewanee, Tenn.

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other articles, at G. A. Eckerly & Bros.

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against advancing funds upon any securities and execution on the ground that the same kind of tactics, excusing their proposed action on the ground that the same presonness genuine.

If all hour I went to his desk and he dense are now being rapadly forwarded, and everything is being put in Matthews. I observed that it was in a different hand-writing, read it hastily, and re-opened as soon as possible. aress became divided, contast the and presounced genuine

The state of the s

ly promising Hayes. He had, as he eighty teamsters into small squads, no doubt of the paor negro, should Tilden become gether in such a body. The Mormons deny that such a mass acre ever occurred, or that

ple, in this case failed. Its lessons were lost upon some of our leaders, and promises be-